

## **Historic, Archive Document**

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.





# Cibola

NATIONAL FOREST

NEW MEXICO

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ★ FOREST SERVICE - SOUTHWESTERN REGION

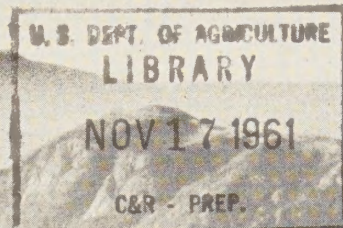
1  
F769Ci  
1960

# Cibola

NATIONAL FOREST

NEW MEXICO

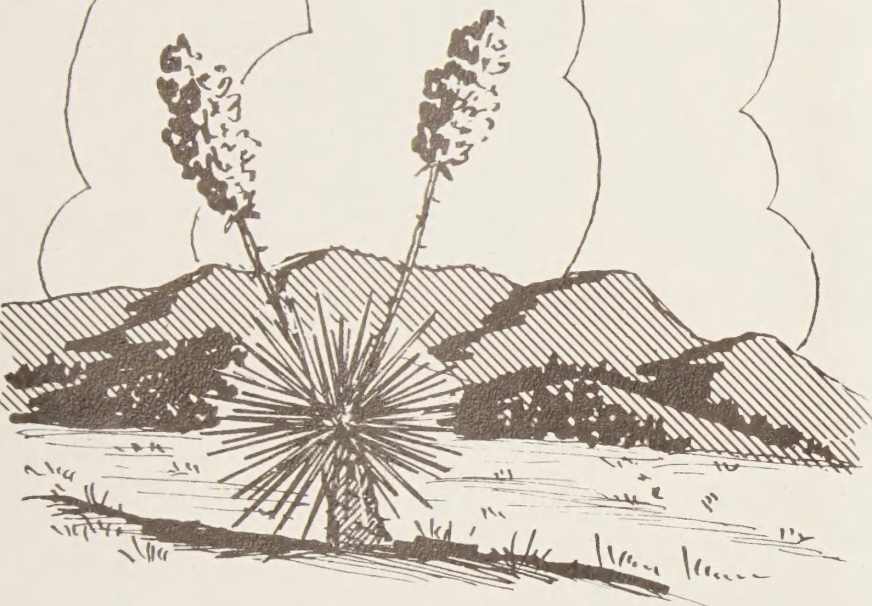
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ★ FOREST SERVICE - SOUTHWESTERN REGION





# Cibola National Forest

## LAND OF MANY USES



The Cibola National Forest is a working forest — it is working for you, the American people! Its highly valuable recreation, wildlife, timber, water, and forage resources are administered under Multiple Use Management by the Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, so as to give the people the maximum overall benefits that the Cibola is capable of producing on a sustained yield or permanent basis.

This publicly owned Forest, whose name Cibola is a Zuni Indian word pronounced See'-bo-lah, features some of the finest mountain scenery in the Southwest including 11,398-foot high Mt. Taylor, near Grants, and the colorful Sandia Mountains just an hour's drive east of Albuquerque. World travelers have exclaimed at the breath-taking view one gets from high atop Sandia Crest. Besides offering a grand panorama for 60 to

100 miles in every direction, Sandia Crest boasts the highest television towers in the world! The popular La Madera Winter Sports Area is located nearby and the majestic Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep roam the Sandias' rugged peaks. Incidentally, this animal is found nowhere else in the state of New Mexico.

Over a million recreation visits are made to the Cibola National Forest each year by sightseers, picnickers, campers, skiers, hunters, hikers, horseback riders and other recreationists. The Sandia and Manzano Mountains, which are located 20-30 miles east of Albuquerque, are the popular and nearest mountain playgrounds for the people of the Duke City and surrounding Middle Rio Grande Valley. Outdoor recreation is by far the fastest growing use on the Cibola and the Forest Service is meeting this increasing public demand through development of additional recreation sites and facilities.

The Cibola National Forest is made up of most of the mountain ranges rising from the desert in central and western New Mexico. Besides Mt. Taylor, the Sandias and Manzanos, there are the Gallinas, Datils, Magdalenas, San Mateos, and Zunis. These high mountain watersheds, which receive up to 30 inches of rain and snow a year, are vital to the underground storage basins of the state

as well as the McGaffey and Bluewater fishing lakes.

The Cibola National Forest is one of New Mexico's most popular and important public hunting grounds. In addition to Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep, other big game animals include Rocky Mountain mule deer, white-tailed deer, elk, antelope and bear. Numerous small game animals call the Cibola their home, and turkey, grouse, quail and dove make up the game bird population. During the spring and fall migrations of ducks and geese, the National Forest is a favorite resting place.

Timber and forage are important crops produced by the Cibola National Forest. Timber is harvested under scientific forestry practices and helps to maintain several sawmills dependent upon the National Forest for their supply. The forage crop provides food for several thousand privately owned cattle and sheep which graze the Cibola under paid permit.

The Forest Supervisor, headquartered at the Federal Court House in Albuquerque, directs the management of the Cibola's 1,700,000 acres of timber and range land. The National Forest is divided into 6 Ranger Districts with a professionally trained Forest Ranger in charge of each District. Ranger

Stations are located at Gallup, Grants, Magdalena, Mountainair and Tijeras. The Forest Ranger is the "keyman" in the Forest Service organization and is responsible for the on-the-ground management of all activities on his District. In addition to protecting the Forest from fire, insects and diseases, it's the Forest Ranger's job to coordinate the various multiple uses of the National Forest so that they are in harmony with each other. Remember, the Cibola is your National Forest and the objective of the Forest Supervisor and Forest Rangers is to make it serve as many people as possible now, and in the future.



● Sandia Mountains from downtown Albuquerque.



996383











● Forest Ranger tells visitors about the Cibola National Forest.

## RECREATION

The Forest Service has developed many improved camp and picnic grounds on the Cibola National Forest for public use and enjoyment. Depending on where you go, you will find tables, fireplaces, sanitation facilities, and good camping sites. Safe drinking water is not always available so it is wise to bring drinking water whenever you go to the mountains.

The La Madera Winter Sports Area in the Sandias is only a 40-minute drive from Albuquerque and boasts some of the best skiing in the State. Its facilities, which are privately operated under Forest Service special-use permit, include two T-bar lifts, rope tow, cafe, ski shop and shelter.

Many people enjoy the scenic drives through the Cibola such as the Sandia Crest loop which climbs more than a mile above Albuquerque to 10,678 feet. Others visit the Cibola to hunt rocks, or look into the numerous archaeological and historical sites to be found. The most famous of these is Sandia Cave just off Sandia Crest road, where proof was uncovered that the so-called Sandia Man was a hunter in North America 20 to 30 thousands years ago.

Use your National Forest but please help keep it clean and free from fire.



● Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep rams near Sandia Crest.



● McGaffey Lake near Fort Wingate.

## WATER

Because water is essential to every form of life and to every activity of civilized man, it is perhaps the National Forests' most valuable product. This is particularly true in New Mexico where the bulk of the useable water yield available to the State comes from these public forests.

Rainfall on the Cibola National Forest varies from 10 inches in the lower country to 30 inches in the high mountains. Significant amounts of this water feed the underground basins in the middle Rio Grande Valley, Estancia Valley, San Augustine Plains, Grants, and Gallup areas.

A prime Forest Service objective is to keep valuable watersheds in good working condition through maintenance of an adequate vegetative cover. Where watersheds have been damaged by fire or misuse in the past, corrective action is taken.

Prior to 1953, Bernalillo periodically experienced damage by floods due to eroded watersheds above the town. In 1953, National Forest and adjoining private lands received land treatment measures designed to stop the rain where it fell and let it sink into the ground instead of washing away the surface soil. Since completion of this work, there have been many heavy storms but Bernalillo has had no floods.











## TIMBER

The Cibola National Forest has approximately 500,000 acres of land that are suitable for the growing and harvesting of trees on an economical basis. The most valuable tree on the Cibola is ponderosa pine but other commercial species include Douglas fir, white fir, and Engelmann spruce.

Timber is a crop and, as such, it must be protected, tended, and harvested when mature, or ripe. With proper silvicultural treatment, commercial forest land is capable of growing perpetual crops of timber.

Management plans have been prepared by the U. S. Forest Service to insure that the Cibola's timber resources will be handled in an orderly and efficient manner. When timber is harvested, the cutting is done in such a way as to protect the soil, water, wildlife habitat, and other forest resources, and to regenerate the forest. The management plans control the average cut so that it does not exceed growth. This balancing of growth and harvest is called "sustained yield" and means that the Cibola National Forest will continue to produce crops of timber forever.

The timber cut from the National Forest each year helps to support lumber mills in the Gallup, Grants, Magdalena, and Mountainair areas. In terms of human welfare, good timber management means jobs and paychecks for men in the woods, at the mill, and all along the line to the finished product.



● National Forest timber heads for the mill.

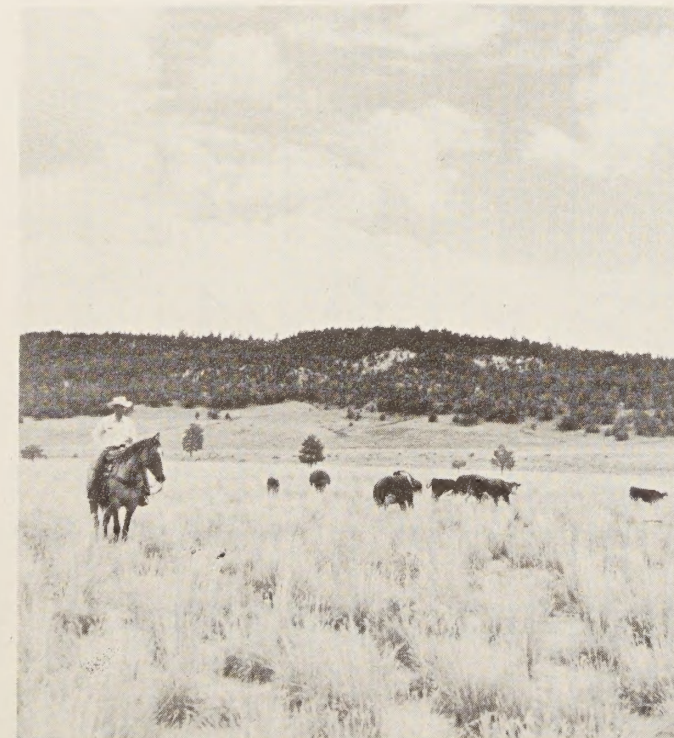
## LIVESTOCK GRAZING

The Cibola National Forest provides forage for approximately 15,000 cattle and 9000 sheep owned by 130 local ranchers. These animals graze under paid permit.

The National Forest is divided into 84 allotments and each permittee is assigned a specific area on which his livestock may run. Range areas vary considerably in location, in kinds and quality of forage, and in the way they must be managed for greatest, continued production. Your Forest Rangers have a twofold responsibility. They must see that there will be sufficient forage, year after year, for the livestock of ranchers who depend on the Forest for all or part of their living and for the big game which also use the same land. They must make sure that enough grass and other forage plants are left over to protect the land against erosion and floods.

The Forest Rangers ride the range with the stockmen. Working together, they can keep the land in good condition, not overgrazed and yet not undergrazed, so that both the land and the stockmen get a fair deal.

Where ranges have been misused in the past, corrective action is being taken to build up the range resources through reseeding, construction of fences and water developments, noxious plant control, and better management.



● Cattle grazing near Mt. Taylor.

## WILDLIFE

The Cibola National Forest provides food and homes for many kinds of birds and animals. Wildlife is a renewable natural resource just like grass and trees, a resource that can be grown and used like any other crop. It must be harvested in order to keep wildlife populations in balance with the available food.

In addition to big game animals such as Rocky Mountain mule deer, white-tailed deer, antelope, bear and Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep, many small game animals call the Cibola home. These include fox, rabbit, Abert squirrel, badger, and skunk. Turkey, quail, dove, ducks, and geese are some of the game birds found on the Cibola.

State fish and game laws apply on the Cibola National Forest. Thus, the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish and the Forest Service are partners. The Forest Service manages the land that produces the wildlife. The State protects and utilizes the wildlife under State laws.

More and more people are turning to the Cibola National Forest for their hunting pleasure. To meet this increasing public demand, the National Forest and the State are working together to provide better hunting and fishing through improvement of game ranges, fishing streams and lakes.



● Removing juniper to improve National Forest range.

## OPERATION MULTIPLE USE

Briefly, Operation Multiple Use is a blueprint to assure that vital national forest resources would contribute their full potential to the people in pace with the Nation's expanding population and economy. It encompasses a 10-15 year expanded management and development operation. By providing greater use, fuller enjoyment, more jobs and expanding wealth, from the National Forests, Operation Multiple Use is benefiting every American.



Smokey says:

1. CRUSH OUT YOUR SMOKES!
2. BREAK YOUR MATCHES IN TWO!
3. DROWN YOUR CAMPFIRE!
4. BE CAREFUL WITH EVERY FIRE!

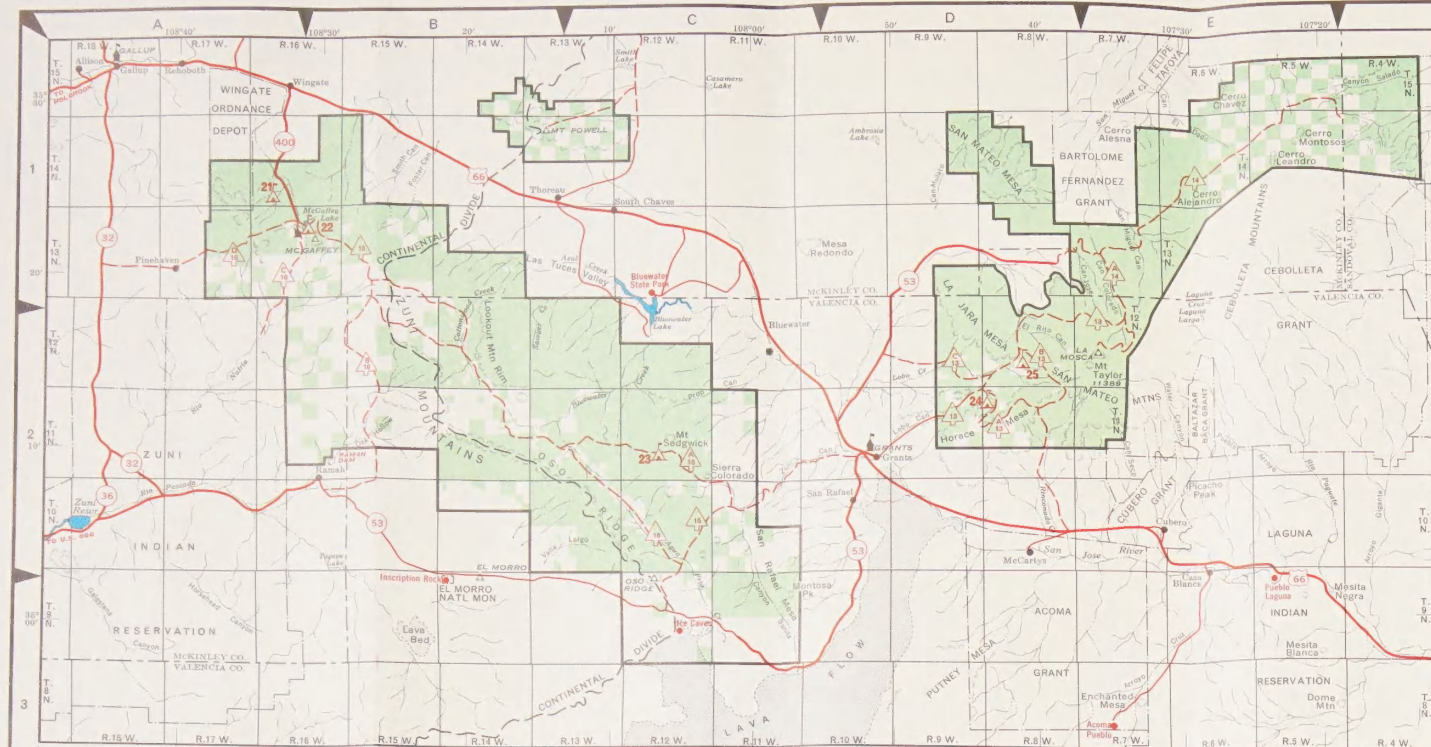


● Grassy Fire Lookout under construction.









U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FOREST SERVICE  
RICHARD E. MCARDLE, CHIEF

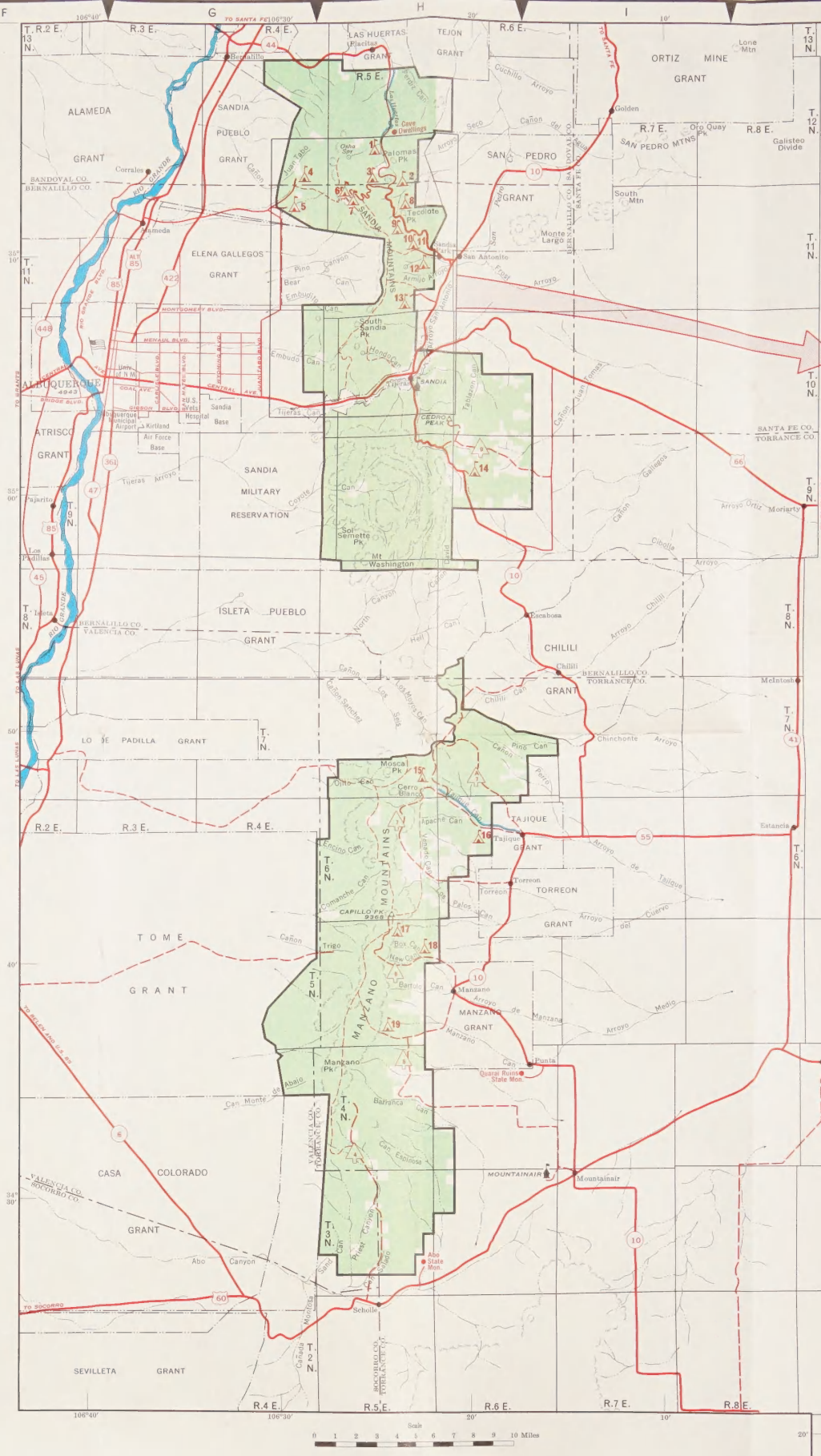
### CIBOLA NATIONAL FOREST

RECREATION MAP  
NEW MEXICO  
1960

**LEGEND**

- Cibola National Forest Boundary
- Other Federal Areas
- Forest Service Special Areas
- U.S. Routes
- State Routes
- Recreation Routes
- Main Highways
- Main Motor Roads
- Secondary Motor Roads
- Important Recreation Trails
- Improved Recreation Site
- Live Stream
- National Forest Lands
- Supervisors Headquarters
- Ranger Station
- Administrative Site
- Forest Service Lookout
- Point of Interest
- Spring

Report Forest Fires Here



### PREVENT FOREST FIRES!

RECREATION SITES				CIBOLA NATIONAL FOREST			
CAMP AND PICNIC GROUNDS		ACTIVITIES		FACILITIES			
Name	Location on Map	Approximate Elevation	Camping	Picnicking	Hunting	Fishing	Safe Drinking Water
1. Las Huertas	H1	7,200	X	X	X	X	32
2. Balsam Glade	H1	8,840	X	X	X	X	14
3. Capulin Spring	G1	6,700	X	X	X	X	25
4. Juan Tado	G1	6,425	X	X	X	X	23
5. La Cueva	G1	6,425	X	X	X	X	30
6. Sandia Crest	H1	10,600	X	X	X	X	9
7. Kivans Point	H1	8,000	X	X	X	X	4
8. Dry Camp	H1	8,400	X	X	X	X	2
9. Tree Spring	H2	7,400	X	X	X	X	31
10. Doe Long	H2	7,300	X	X	X	X	16
11. Sulphur Canyon	H2	7,700	X	X	X	X	51
12. Chiegea Canyon	H2	7,510	X	X	X	X	11
13. Cole Springs	H3	7,300	X	X	X	X	30
14. Pine Flat	H4	8,000	X	X	X	X	6
15. Fourth of July	H4	7,000	X	X	X	X	5
16. Talique	H5	9,200	X	X	X	X	7
17. Capile Peak	H5	7,800	X	X	X	X	6
18. New Canyon	H5	7,500	X	X	X	X	10
19. Red Canyon	L8	8,500	X	X	X	X	10
20. Dry Redondo	D2	8,000	X	X	X	X	10
21. Quaking Aspen	A1	8,300	X	X	X	X	12
22. McGaffey	B1	8,300	X	X	X	X	78
23. Ojo Redondo	D2	8,000	X	X	X	X	10
24. Canyon Lobe	D2	8,000	X	X	X	X	10
25. Coal Mine	D2	8,000	X	X	X	X	6
26. Water Canyon	E5	6,000	X	X	X	X	2
27. Beartrap	D6	8,000	X	X	X	X	8
28. Aspen	C6	7,800	X	X	X	X	2
29. High Mill	C6	7,500	X	X	X	X	2
30. Springtime	D7	7,500	X	X	X	X	6
31. Luna Park	D8	6,500	X	X	X	X	3

\*Inquire of local Forest Officer as to length of trailers that sites will accommodate. Trailer drains not permitted. Length of stay at some campgrounds may be limited.

